

DANGER IN THE AIR.

Ignatius Donnelly, the Journal's Special Correspondent, Says the People's Party Is Passing Through a Grave Crisis.

St. Louis, July 22.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal:

The convention met to-day in red-hot, sizzling weather, and the temper of the delegates seemed to approximate the same condition. The convention is an extraordinary gathering of able and zealous men. There are many gray-headed personages among them, and comparatively few young men.

The great ordeal through which the country is passing has called to the front the best men from every locality. They are men who listen attentively and think deeply. They cannot be carried off their feet by any appeals to passion or excitement.

The delegates to the convention were rather slow in getting together. This was partially due, it is said, to the heated discussions at the hotels and the efforts on the part of the leaders to harmonize.

The selection of Marion Butler for temporary chairman was a very happy one. Senator Butler is but thirty-two years of age. He has risen from the ranks, a farmer's boy and a school teacher. He has exhibited great keenness and intelligence and knowledge of men. The hatred between the Republicans and Populists of North Carolina (and the Populists are nearly all Democrats) is most intense and bitter, accentuated by all the memories of the civil war, and yet Mr. Butler was able to persuade his Populist followers to form a combination with the Republicans of North Carolina which swept the State and landed him in the United States Senate with a Republican colleague.

This startling result proved generalship of a high order. In the United States Senate he has taken a most conspicuous part, a radical part, while his measures have been so just and reasonable that he has carried the people of North Carolina along with him. He seems to possess the good judgment of age, with the fire and energy of youth. His speech of acceptance was a very diplomatic piece of business. He dealt in generalizations, which looked in the direction of the nomination of Bryan, and yet those who differed from him were unable to rally any considerable force to displace him from his position.

There is a great ferment and turmoil in the convention, and many conflicting claims are made. On the one hand, friends of Mr. Bryan still claim that they will be able to nominate him, while the middle-of-the-road men, who are in favor of putting up a straight ticket, insist that they have a majority of more than two hundred for their policy.

There are whispers this afternoon that the Bryan men have given up the contest, and that Senator Jones, as one gentleman expressed it, "has called off the dogs of war." Nothing can decide these conflicting claims but the vote in the convention. If the convention nominates Mr. Bryan, it is claimed that a large part of the Southern delegations will bolt.

This afternoon, after the adjournment of the convention at 2:15, an impromptu meeting was gotten up in the convention hall, and I understand it was there stated that the Texas delegation, 105 strong, would bolt if Mr. Bryan were nominated, and there is talk of some other Southern delegations following.

If this were done it would disrupt the People's party and make it very difficult for us ever to call our friends together again. It would produce such a feeling of bitter hostility against the Democrats, who have been trying to force Bryan upon our ticket, that it would probably prevent any co-operation hereafter in the States on joint electoral ticket.

I feel that the People's party of the United States is in more danger to-day than it has been at any time since its formation.

The Platform Committee will not be appointed until after the report of the Committee on Credentials. There has been some talk of trimming the platform by omitting some of its distinctive features for the purpose of placating Mr. Bryan and some of his supporters, but I think the sentiment of the convention is overwhelmingly against any such action.

The remonetization of silver is a great issue, because we believe that the reduction of the metallic money of the world by the sinking down of silver has doubled the purchasing power of gold, and this is expressed by the reduction of the values of all commodities and all products of human industry.

We observe, for instance, that on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande the prices of agricultural produce are double what they are in the Mississippi Valley, and we believe that if silver were restored and the metallic base of money widened there would be a corresponding rise in prices in the United States. While it is true that this might put up the price of the workingman's bread and meat by giving higher prices to farmers, yet the increased prosperity of farmers would produce a corresponding increase of prosperity for the working people.

Now, there is no market for goods of the East in the West and South, because the farmers of those regions are too poor to buy these goods. They are covered with debts, mortgages, taxes, transportation combines, trusts and everything else that eats up their substance. If to-morrow the farmers in the West and South were out of debt and each had \$1,000 in the bank, that money would, within thirty days, be in the pockets of the workingmen of the country. Now the farmer's wife and children are in rags, because he is unable to buy clothing for them. They are wearing their old hats and patched shoes, economizing on their grocery bills, and many of them actually getting down to the condition of Russian peasants, who are said to spend not more than 49 cents in cash for their living expenses, supplying everything for their own lands.

This produces a turpid, listless population, and arrests all development and growth. We must do our best to insure the prosperity of the whole people. There is nothing more peaceable or more easily managed than a happy and contented population. You can control them with a smile and a little finger, but you can take the same population and reduce them to such wretchedness that they will be fends incarnate.

It is a work of statesmanship to recognize the necessities of humanity, and not to put too great a strain upon that portion of our population whose broad shoulders sustain the great fabric of society. Prudence dictates this course, and humanity and justice insist upon it.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

APPROVE BRYAN; BOLT SEWALL.

(Continued from First Page.)

chairmanship. He took the convention from Tumbaneck, and not a voice was raised against it, although some hundreds were seated in opposition last night. The "middle-of-the-road" men, who had agreed to present the name of Jones, of Missouri, failed to carry out their promise. They failed for two reasons—they lack good organization and capable leadership, and Butler had told them they had nothing to fear from him. It was even so. Butler's opening address was an argument for a separate ticket, and yet it was so shrewdly constructed that he will have little to do in the way of explanation in the event of Bryan and Sewall's indorsement.

In many essentials it was a strong talk, much more so than the orator's voice, and applause from a limited number followed every point made in favor of a separate ticket. Judged by the noise they make,

the anti-Bryan delegates are not many, but they may be economizing their vocal possibilities for future use.

Butler is a strong anti-fusionist. So much was evident. He was negligent as to hair and shirt, but his discourse had been carefully ironed out. He made great hits with the middle-of-the-road faction in advancing this proposition:

"If the Populist party were to go out of existence, the Democratic party would repudiate the present Populists. Not only that, but Bryan would stand no more chance of being nominated than Thomas Jefferson."

Cheered the Speech.

Again he stopped for cheers after saying: "We have torn up the country from ocean to ocean over a principle. We have raised an issue so great and universal as to cause a split in both the old parties. We are here to save the issue and not permit it to go down in defeat."

Parts of Mr. Butler's speech were slightly egotistic. "I have enough trust in the convention," he said, "to believe it will not turn the party into a Democratic annex."



\$53,000,000 FOR MCKINLEY.

Wealth of the Republican Money Raising Committee Which Will Try to Garry

Illinois for the Mark Hanna

Syndicate.

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—The following is a list of the Republican Money Raising Committee for Illinois, appointed yesterday by T. N. Jamieson, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to further McKinley's campaign in this State:

Name.	Occupation.	Wealth.
S. W. ALLERTON.....	\$5,000,000
P. D. ARMOUR, JR.....	\$5,000,000
J. W. ELLSWORTH.....	\$3,000,000
J. B. GREENHUT.....	\$3,000,000
C. B. FARWELL.....	\$3,000,000
H. N. HIGGINBOTHAM.....	\$2,000,000
O. W. POTTER.....	\$2,000,000
JOHN J. MITCHELL.....	\$2,000,000
F. W. PECK.....	\$1,500,000
C. H. DEERE.....	\$1,500,000
R. T. CRANE.....	\$1,500,000
W. J. CHALMERS.....	\$1,000,000
H. G. SELFRIDGE.....	\$1,000,000
JAMES DEERING.....	\$1,000,000
JOHN M. SMYTH.....	\$1,000,000
L. F. FISHER.....	\$1,000,000
MILTON KIRK.....	\$1,000,000
J. L. ELWOOD.....	\$1,000,000
JOHN A. ROCHE.....	\$1,000,000
EDSON G. KEITH.....	\$1,000,000
HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN.....	\$750,000
W. D. BOYCE.....	\$600,000
GEORGE SCHNEIDER.....	\$500,000
A. A. SPRAGUE.....	\$500,000
GRAEME STEWART.....	\$500,000
GEORGE B. SWIFT.....	\$500,000
JOHN W. BUNN.....	\$500,000
J. W. GATES.....	\$500,000
M. B. MADDEN.....	\$500,000
A. H. REVELL.....	\$500,000
J. H. GILBERT.....	\$500,000
GEORGE E. ADAMS.....	\$500,000
CHARLES COUNSELMAN.....	\$500,000
ARTHUR DIXON.....	\$400,000
E. S. CONWAY.....	\$300,000
JOHN FARSON.....	\$250,000

The remaining members are all worth \$100,000 or over:

W. L. BROWN,	C. B. SCOVILLE,	W. PENN. NIXON,
W. P. WILLIAMS,	A. NATHASE,	L. M. WILLIAMS,
E. C. DEWALT,	DAVID KELLY,	O. F. FULLER,
J. H. STRONG,	C. J. BARNES,	JOHN LAMBERT, JOLIET,
W. A. MASON,	P. E. WERNER,	J. BEIFELDT,
J. L. FULTON,	C. H. PLAUTZ,	J. M. CLARK,
D. V. PURINGTON,	GILBERT SHAW,	R. W. PATTERSON,
W. H. HARPER,	S. B. RAYMOND,	G. GARNETT,
L. J. SMITH,	H. A. HAUGAN,	J. W. MORRIS,
W. PORTER,	JACOB NEWMAN,	JOHN C. SPRY,
C. G. DAWES,	H. WEINHARDT,	MORRIS SELZ,
J. H. BRADLEY,	FRED BLOUNT,	J. B. SHERMAN,
N. W. HARRIS,	C. P. HITCH,	W. H. ALSIP,
A. M'NALLY,	J. F. ALDRICH,	J. A. SEXTON,
A. G. BECKER,	H. B. STEELE,	G. W. KRETZINGER,
ERNEST FECKER,	J. W. BROOKS,	E. A. POTTER,
JAMES PETERS,	NORTON BROTHERS,	G. BIRKOFF, JR.,
H. W. LEMEN,	JOSEPH DOWNEY,	C. HOTZ,
H. W. KING,	J. BEIDLER,	LEVY B. DOUD,
C. DURAND,	J. SPALDING,	J. P. MALETTE,
E. MORRIS,	E. B. BUTLER,	A. C. MCCLURG,
B. A. ECKHART,	E. G. HALLE,	
F. G. LOGAN,	EDMUND NORTON,	

"If this convention will not follow its own teachers it is not fit to represent the party. It is our duty to indorse what is right and condemn what is wrong."

He counselled against splits, bolts or walkouts, and predicted evil days to millions of organized capital and gold monopolies in the gray November days.

The Populists are no more prompt in getting together than the Republicans or the Democrats. The hour of noon, the time for opening, had come and gone more than a half hour before the Rev. R. L. Smith offered a prayer. Governor Stone, of Missouri, made a carefully prepared welcome address and the Minnesota philosopher, Ignatius Donnelly, made an equally careful response.

Each speaker approached political propositions sideways, as if propositions could kick, and they spoke in general terms. Then came the presentation of Senator Butler, who was introduced so adroitly and inconspicuously that he had begun his address before there was any opportunity for objecting to his selection, had objection been deemed proper.

Few Visitors Present.

The attendance of spectators was small. The delegates' chairs were filled, but the lobbies and galleries were almost empty. Five hundred persons is a liberal count for those present. Many of the delegates are women, and the brief array of spectators was principally composed of women, also.

Among the lookers-on celebrated for their interest in economic affairs were W. H. Harvey, who is giving the readers of the New York Journal his impressions of the convention; Henry D. Lloyd, author of "Wealth and Commonweal"; Clarence Darrow, who defended Debs, and who, indirectly, had much to do with the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

The Democratic fight lay between Bland and Bole's a month ago. Darrow, who keeps a scrapbook, dug up an old-time speech of Bole's criticizing Governor Altgeld and upholding President Cleveland in the controversy over calling out of the troops. This publication out Bole's pledged strength in two, and the defection did not help Bland. The vote thus left masterless went to Bryan. Having helped Bryan to a nomination, Darrow is here aiding him to an indorsement.

Next to Mr. Darrow sat Helen M. Goussier, whose brain throbs with general and fringe ideas and other great thoughts. The convention itself is an assemblage of plain

men, of whom the great majority are sincere in their professions of belief.

Working Hard for Bryan.

The leaders of the Bryan-Sewall indorsement movement have not such abundant confidence as yesterday and the day before. Several reports were circulated to the effect that Governor Stone and Chairman Jones, of the National Democratic Committee had abandoned the attempt to secure the nomination of the Democratic ticket by the Populist Convention. It was not necessary that they should deny these reports, but they both did so. The attempt will not be given up until it is defeated by votes.

The middle-of-the-road faction is the most vociferous and may perhaps be the greatest in point of numbers, but it lacks organization. At this time it looks as if the Bryan-Sewall movement, with its capable engineers, has the best chance. It certainly has the greatest chance for the realization of the Populist hopes—silver and otherwise. But the counter-movement is strong. That cannot be overlooked. Its weakness, and it is almost a fatal one, is the lack of leadership and the absence of a candidate that even the straight-out men can unite upon.

Ignatius Donnelly is about the only pronounced candidate. His friends claim upward of 300 votes for him; he is also the choice of the middle-of-the-road Populists for permanent chairman. To-night the convention prophets give Bryan and Minna again as the strong men with fusion on electoral tickets in States in which fusion would be a political play of wisdom.

Texas to Bolt Anyway.

This would satisfy all the Southern men except those from Texas. The Stated Plains delegation is bent on going out under any circumstances, but Kolb, Butler and the responsible men of the Southern contingent would be highly pleased. If Sewall is not indorsed it will be owing largely to Senator Butler's opening address, which can be read as a declaration for Bryan and against Sewall, or for any ticket the convention might put up. Mr. Butler was told it was something vague in its nature, and replied:

"I made it vague of malice aforethought."

Tumbaneck and Butler both declare the indorsement of Sewall to be an impossibility. To the contrary is the untitled Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, who speaks for himself and for Weaver and Holcomb and others.

"We have the organization and the votes," said Mr. Simpson, with emphatic verbal garbishment. "We have the organization and the votes, and we will win. The Populist ticket will be Bryan and Sewall."

The fact is that the Populists of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other Northern and Western States fear they cannot elect their township officers on any other basis than a Democratic indorsement. It is free silver the Western people want. They are not losing slumber on account of the "referendum" or the "imperative mandate." Their political faith is limited and contained in the 18 to 1 resolution. As an evidence of the lack of organization or absence of numerical strength of the middle of the roaders, witness the temporary organization of the convention.

George Schilling, who is Governor Altgeld's Labor Commissioner in Illinois, said this evening:

"I think Bryan will be nominated, but I doubt much Sewall's ability to pull through. The friends of the Democratic ticket can hardly rally sufficient strength to land it as an entity. It will be Bryan and some Southern man. Probably matters may so shape themselves that it will require a heavy effort to indorse Bryan even. Sewall of the Ohio delegates are to-night going out crying votes for Debs for the Presidential nomination, while a few others are working for Coxey."

NOW HE HAS SILVER TO SELL.

Mr. Guffey, who Bolted at Chicago, Makes a "Strike" in Colorado.

Pittsburg, July 22.—When the Democratic National Convention adopted the free silver platform J. M. Guffey, the millionaire oil and gas operator, left the Coliseum in disgust, and came home before the convention was over. Now he has received word that he has made a "feint strike" in one of the best producing silver mines in this country.

Mr. Guffey, John G. Guffey and A. M. Duffy some time ago secured a six months' option on an undeveloped silver mine in Colorado. The mine is situated adjacent to the celebrated "Grade Dolar" mine, from which silver to the value of \$365,000 was taken last year. The strike, having faith in their new venture, put on a large force of men, the latest improved mining machinery, and worked it night and day to develop its riches before their option would expire. In this work they expended \$75,000.

Their expectations were more than realized and today they find themselves owners of one of the richest silver mines in America. They are having a smelter constructed which will cost \$100,000 and will work it to its fullest capacity.

A New York syndicate, it is claimed, has

HEARILY FOR BRYAN.

"Coin" Harvey, the Journal's Special Correspondent, Says the Populists Want Him, but Cannot Agree on Sewall.

St. Louis, July 22.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal:

In reviewing the action of the conventions here, I have heretofore said nothing about the silver convention. It is understood that it will indorse the action of the Chicago Convention and declare for Bryan and Sewall. It will also make a platform of principles, and probably issue an address to the people of the United States. The silver convention is composed of about sixty per cent Republicans, and the remainder is made up of Democrats and Populists. The preponderance of Republicans is noticeable in all the delegations in the silver convention.

A better feeling is prevailing to-day among the delegates to the People's Party Convention, and there is less likelihood of a bolt than has existed at any time since they began to arrive. There has never been a difference in the convention as to the indorsement of Bryan, or a union of forces to secure his election. The difference of opinion has been as to the method by which this result was to be reached.

The separate ticket faction desires to force a fusion of electors in the different States, but it has always had in view the union of these electors on Bryan in the Electoral College. Their idea of a figurehead on their ticket is that it is an assertion of party integrity. The Bryan faction in the convention wants the direct nomination or indorsement of Bryan and no chances taken by leaving it to State fusion.

But there is no question that there is a sincere desire on the part of all the delegates to see Bryan elected President. One at a distance may not understand how so much feeling could be engendered over a difference without a meaning. To appreciate it, however, he must come in contact with the sentiment here in that faction that does not want the semblance of the appearance of the Populist party being swallowed up by the Democratic party, with the additional advantage of bringing the Democrats to terms in States and Congressional districts where it may be desirable to have one or the other pull down a candidate in favor of the stronger party.

All of the reports of delegates being corrupt and purchasable by the agents of Mark Hanna, in my judgment, have no foundation and truth. A good deal of it has the appearance of having been manufactured for the purpose of frightening or intimidating the delegates known as "the middle-of-the-road" faction.

To-day one of these delegates had the indignation made to him that moneyed influence had been used on him, and he promptly knocked down the man who made the statement. Nor did he do it as the rough might do such a thing, but with honest indignation.

There is no change in the situation since I telegraphed you last night as to the Vice-Presidency. The silver convention will indorse Sewall, but at the present time there is no hope that the Populist convention will do so. I talked with one of the leading delegates to-night as to what the result would be, in a practical way, on the convention nominating Bryan and a Populist. This delegate was fully aware of all the difficulties that had been urged, including the law in many States that prevents the name of electors or other candidates from going on two tickets; also, the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, holding such a law unconstitutional.

This delegate said to me that these difficulties would all be overcome in this way:

In the both a Populist would put a cross at the head of the Populist ticket, and would then put a cross at each of the names of the electors on the Democratic ticket. In this way he would be voting a straight Populist ticket, but, at the same time, would be voting for the nineteen Democratic electors, three Populist electors, and one Prohibition elector.

The People's party ballot would have no names of electors on it, and would be blank in this respect, but next following the blank space four electors would come the People's party State ticket. The same would be true of the Prohibition ticket.

In case of success, by the election of a majority in the Electoral College, brought about by this method, there would be, to illustrate it, say 150 Democratic electors, seventy-five Populist electors, and ten Prohibition electors. It being known that this result had been obtained, these electors throughout the United States would be expected to vote for Bryan for President and for the Populist candidate for Vice-President.

Illustrating the plan with Ohio, the speaker said they would agree probably in that State on nineteen Democratic electors, three Populist electors and one Prohibition elector, and these twenty-three names would be put on the Democratic ticket on the Australian ballot.

On the objection being urged, that the Democratic electors could not consistently vote for any one but Sewall for Vice-President, he met the objection by saying:

"If the Democrats have enough electors in the Electoral College of their own appointment, without the assistance of their allies, they would be expected to elect Sewall; but if they did not, then they would have to call for assistance from the Populists to elect Bryan, and in return for that assistance the Populists would require the election of a Populist Vice-President."

On my inquiring of him how this would assist the Democrats, or give them any additional strength, as to Sewall, they did not already have, he illustrated it again with Ohio. He said:

"The Democrats and Populists together can carry Ohio, while the Democrats alone cannot do so. By the fusion the Democrats would secure nineteen electors of their own who would vote for Sewall in case of the Democrats having a majority in the Electoral College, whereas, without the fusion, they would get no electors in Ohio."

He believed, and it looked reasonable, that the fusion would give an advantage to the Democrats that they have overlooked. It would tend to not only elect Bryan, but might result in the election of both Bryan and Sewall, with a strong contingent probability, however, that it would result in the election of Bryan and the Populist candidate Vice-President."

The universal feeling here among the delegates in the People's party convention is that the money question is the all-absorbing subject of the campaign. They believe that if the back of the money power is broken, as the result of the election, other reforms will follow that will place a limitation on selfish wealth. No one here appears to have any prejudice against wealth, as of itself, but they have against what they term "selfish wealth."

They believe that greed is responsible for most of the ills from which the country is suffering, and that the demonization of silver was a step in the formation of a money trust. They also believe that it has resulted in producing all of the many trusts and organizations formed to resist falling prices since 1873.

W. H. HARVEY.

Author of "Colius Financial School."

Intely made them an offer for the mine, but the amount was \$2,000,000 short of the figure at which they held it—\$18,000,000—and it was declined.

STATE CAMP'S BUSY DAY.

Baseball, Field Games and Minstrel Show for the Boys.

State Camp, Peckskill, July 22.—Two excursion boats, bringing about 800 people each, arrived this afternoon in time to see the drill of the Second Battery; the ball game between teams from the Fifth Separate Company, of Newburg, and Company K, Ninth Regiment, in which the former was victorious by a score of 15 to 11, and the field games.

The committee in charge of the games was Sergeant L. Kausch, Kolb and Henry Barr. Captain Marks was starter, and Adjutant Harding referee. Rain interfered with the evening parade.

The officer of the day to-morrow will be Captain C. E. Kohlbarger, of the Ninth Regiment; the officers of the general staff, Lieutenant G. W. Crippen, Thirty-seventh Separate Company, and Second Lieutenant Robert N. Meekin, of the Ninth Regiment, and the non-commissioned staff of the Provisional Battalion entertained the commissioned officers of the battalion, and the non-commissioned staff of the Ninth. Company I also gave a minstrel show at the Y. M. C. A. tent.

IT WILL AMAZE TWO CONTINENTS.

The Most Startling and Fascinating International Sensation of the Time in Sunday's Journal.

NOT TAMMANY BOLTERS.

So-Called "Extended Revolt" Against Bryan and Sewall Confined to Republicans and State Democrats.

Contrary to published reports, there extended revolt in Tammany Hall the stand taken by County Clerk Purroy in pleading the Democratic annex district to Bryan and Sewall.

Among the men named as leading are A. S. Hutchings, Fielding Marshall, G. Duval, of Bedford Park; John A. Mason, W. W. Niles and Thomas M. Lynch.

"It is a ridiculous story," said a prominent Tammany Hall ex-officer, "and all that is necessary to do to prove it so is to analyze the records of the men who are mentioned as being prominent in the movement."

"A. S. Hutchings is an active member of the State Democracy, or what there is left of it. E. G. Duval, who has been known at times as a Democrat of little activity, was never a member of the Tammany General Committee, either. W. W. Niles was never connected with the Tammany Hall organization north of the Harlem River. Thomas M. Lynch is not to be wondered, both the ticket, since ex-Governor Flower, to whom he owes many thanks, has already set the example. Fielding Marshall was one of the active Republican members of the State Democracy just before that organization collapsed, after the State convention in 1885. James E. Gray, John I. Murray and Morris S. Cohen, all residents of Bedford Park, are a few of the many Tammany men there who have come out in favor of Bryan and Sewall."